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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR.
Barometer 30.15.

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February 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 63 58

February 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 87 57

7579 日五十月一

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BREAK.

CAN WAR BE AVOIDED?

OUTRAGES REPORTED FROM HONOLULU AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, February 5.
While telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the world approving of President Wilson's intervention, Germany still maintains a sullen silence, there being no news from there for the past twenty-four hours.

There is a suggestion that the members of the Government at Berlin are surprised at the extent of anti-German feeling, and are concocting a characteristic statement to save their face, or are holding their hands in the hope of being able to supply submarine news as an offset to President Wilson.

British Sailors Scout German Threats.

London, February 5.
The threats of frightfulness are still unrelaxed, and have absolutely unaffected the signing on of members of the merchant marine, which is proceeding normally in every port.

The Secretary of the Seafarers' Union, interviewed said that the sailors do not care a rap for the German menace.
Twelve British ships left Rotterdam yesterday morning, and a British trawler arrived at Ymuiden to sell fish in the usual way.
German agents at Rotterdam are busily spreading vague reports of sinkings, but these are refuted.

President Wilson the Popular Hero.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Wilson is already the popular hero. The cinemas displayed photographs of him, as well as the Stars and Stripes, amid frantic enthusiasm. It is felt that Germany has pushed toleration to its extreme limit, throwing all her promises to the winds.

An Asset to the Allies.

London, February 5.
The morning papers warmly welcome President Wilson's attitude, and speculate on the possibilities of America declaring war. They point out that, even with military and naval passivity, America's help would be most valuable, as, leaving out considerations of her moral support, America's financial and natural resources are practically inexhaustible, and all would be freely at the disposal of the Allies. Moreover, there are two hundred German ships at present in American harbours, valued at fifty millions sterling, including the Vaterland, the largest ship in the world, and nine others ranging from twenty-five thousand tons to thirteen thousand tons.

Washington Still Hoping.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is still hoped that Germany will refrain from provoking hostilities, but the Army and Navy are preparing for eventualities.

If Austria adheres to Germany's policy of frightfulness, a break with her is certain.

American representatives abroad are instructed to inform neutrals that President Wilson believes that it will make for peace if they follow America's example.

A Premature Report.

London, February 5.
The report from Paris that America has broken with Austria-Hungary appears to be premature. The latest Washington advices state that diplomatic relations with Austria hang by the slenderest thread.

Political Difficulties in Germany.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers suggest that President Wilson's action may have created formidable political difficulties in Germany, which will compel the German leaders to effect a withdrawal amounting to defeat, with possibly serious consequences.

Dutch Precautions in the East.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Batavia, in view of the new German submarine warfare, mail and cargo steamers which have already sailed have been ordered to put in at the nearest Dutch Indian ports and to await orders from Holland.

German Gunboat Afire.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the German gunboat, Geier, interned at Honolulu, has been set on fire by her crew. She is now blazing.

Shipping Outrages in the Philippines.

London, February 5.
According to a message from Reuter, the crews of twenty-three Austro-German ships in the Philippines attempted to destroy the vessels' machinery.

The Customs officers discovered the engine rooms of nine steamers to be wrecked, while fires were burning under the empty boilers of the others.

The Belgian Relief Commission.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, M. Hoover, the Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, states that transportation by the Commission is suspended. The Commission's ships in Indian and other ports have been instructed to await orders. It is hoped that the transportation will be resumed soon.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BREAK.

Americans in France.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the American Embassy has requested Americans not to leave France until further orders.

American Seaman Killed.

London, February 5.
The Admiralty announces that the survivors of the British steamer Evesstone report that the ship was sunk by shell-fire from a submarine.
The crew abandoned the sinking ship, whereupon the submarine shelled their boats and the master and three seamen were killed, while the second mate was severely wounded. The killed included a Baltimore seaman.

Germany Climbing Down.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the German Government has notified Mr. Gerard that the Americans captured by the German raider will be released.

No American Help for Interned Germans in France.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, has received cabled instructions to break off all relations with Germany. This means the abandonment of the Embassy's work for the 35,000 Germans interned in France.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Closing in on Kut.

London, February 5.
A Mesopotamia night official message says that on Friday the cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris, twenty-five miles west of Kut-el-Amara, opposite the Turkish advanced base. On Saturday, west of the Hai-Tigris junctions, they captured three successive lines of trenches on a 650 yards front and 400 yards in depth, inflicting heavy losses.
We now control the mouth of the Hai opposite Kut el-Amara.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Good Reports from the French.

London, February 5.
The French communiqué says:—An enemy camp was in the region of Barleux, south of the Somme, was repulsed with losses. We took several prisoners.

We conducted several raids without loss, notably in the sector of Chambrettes, north of Pont-a-Mousson and in Alsace, and brought back material and prisoners.

A French air squadron bombed an aerodrome at Colmar, in Alsace, military factories at Rumbach, and railway stations at Chauny, Ham and Apply. A fire was caused at the last-named place.

Much Fighting on British Front.

London, February 5.
A German wireless official message states:—A counter-attack against the English regained the greater part of the lost trenches to the east of Beaumont. We took a hundred prisoners.

A strong English attack to the north of Beaumont failed. Strong enemy forces repeatedly assaulted from the east of Grandcourt to the south of Puy.

Fighting is proceeding on the road between Baulencourt and Guendecourt.

HONGKONG COMPANY AND THE WAR LOAN.

London, February 5.
The Union Insurance Society of Canton has taken up a million sterling's worth of War Loan stock.

THE LATEST SINKINGS.

London, February 5.
The following steamers have been sunk:—Lale of Birren (British), Gamma (Dutch), Ymer and Heimland the First (Norwegian), Helicon (Greek), Barron, Dos de Noviembre and Algorta (Spanish); and also a British trawler and a Russian barquentine. Ten Norwegians and three Spaniards were drowned.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, February 4.
The Press Bureau states that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in accordance with the War Cabinet's decision, is instructing every Government Department to cancel forthwith all exemptions of men up to and including twenty-two years of age who are fit for general military service, but scheduling as temporarily exempt those employed in the production of steel, or in agriculture, mines, quarries, railway shops, transport and shipyards.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an extra.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS.

What Does Germany Think?

London, February 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, so far there have been no telegrams from Germany on the German-American crisis and the Censor has stopped German newspapers at the frontier.

Brazil's Attitude.

London, February 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says:—The Government is of the opinion that the moment the United States enters the conflict, the South American States ought to seek a uniform policy.
Brazil's protest to Germany is said to be drafted.

How It Affects Belgium.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the State Department has informed the Belgian Minister that there is no intention to withdraw the diplomatic representatives from Belgium until this becomes inevitable.
The Americans directing the relief work will remain until forced to depart.

Mr. Choate's Opinion.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent in New York says:—The definite breach with Germany has been followed by a wave of patriotism which is sweeping the country from end to end. All political differences have disappeared, and expressions of loyalty and support are pouring in.
Mr. Choate, formerly U.S. Ambassador in London, in a statement, epitomizing the feeling of the responsible men of the country, says:—"I am glad the break has come. We Americans know that the Entente Powers are fighting our cause as well as their own."
American newspapers unanimously applaud President Wilson for bringing America into line with the Allies, and upholding the dignity of America. Germany had put down her last stake, and it was already lost. The Kaiser had challenged America, demanding judgment by the sword; and by the sword he would be punished.

KUNG YIK COTTON CO.

Annual Meeting at Shanghai.

The seventh ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held last week at Shanghai.

The Chairman, Mr. Johnstone, said:—We have passed through the worst 12 months in the history of the company, our profit being Tls. 97,616.01, which, with the amount of Tls. 5,108.86 brought forward from last year, leaves a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 102,724.87. It is proposed to increase this sum to Tls. 120,724.87 by the transfer of Tls. 20,000 from equalization of dividend fund, and pay a dividend of 80 candareens per share, which I trust will have your approval. Provision for depreciation is the same as last year, and calls for no special comment beyond the remark that everything is being written down on very sound lines.

Although we have not had a satisfactory year, the Consulting Committee trust you will agree to the payment of Tls. 1,200 as a bonus to the staff at the mill, whose work in good or bad times is arduous. If you approve of the proposed appropriation, equalization of dividend fund will be reduced to Tls. 100,000, but I trust that we shall again be in a position to build up this reserve at no distant date. Including the dividend for the past year, the return to shareholders aggregates Tls. 7.80 per share, or 12 per cent. per annum since the company was floated. During the greater part of the year under review we suffered from the absence of a satisfactory demand for our products, especially yarn. This was mainly due to Government changes, and it was not until after the death of Yuan

Shih-kai that a gradual improvement set in. We also suffered from the continual rise in silver, which enabled competitors in Japan and India to keep prices at a comparatively low level in spite of the gradual and important advance in cotton.

The poor cotton crop in this district last season further accentuated our troubles, local grades being dear in comparison with Indian and American. Our working costs during the year were high, owing to the abnormal advances in all stores, and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future as our coal contract alone for this year is at an advance of Tls. 3 per ton. The year's expenditure in interest was very heavy, being Tls. 16,458.98 against Tls. 906.88 in the previous 12 months, and was brought about by the badness of trade, necessitating the carrying of heavy stocks. At the moment the outlook for the future is much healthier than it was at this time last year, and I venture to hope that we will experience a brisk state of trade for many months. This season's China cotton crop is somewhat above the average, and, so far, prices of local grades have been comparatively cheap. I think I have touched on all the points that will interest you, but if shareholders wish to ask any questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked. The report and accounts as presented were adopted on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Wrightson; the payment of a dividend of 80 candareens per share was authorised on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Foster; the payment of a bonus of Tls. 1,200 to the staff at the mill was approved on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Clark.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Harrington.

London, February 5.
The death is announced of the Earl of Harrington, Lieut. Col. Commanding the Cheshire Yeomanry and Master of the Harrington House. The heir to the title and estates is the Hon. Dudley Henry Eilen Stanhope.

Mr. Paul Rubens.

London, February 5.
The death is announced of the composer, Paul Rubens.
[Paul Alfred Rubens, dramatic author and composer, was born on April 29, 1875. After leaving Oxford he was a student at the Inner Temple, but later he gave up the career of a barrister for dramatic and musical work. At one time he was an earnest amateur actor. He wrote some of the incidental music for Mr. Tree's revival of T. S. Arthur's "The Merchant of Venice," but has chiefly written music to his own lyrics and librettos. He was the author of "Three Little Maids," "The Dairymaid" (with Frank Touse), "Miss Hook of Holland," "The Balkan Princess," "The Girl from Utah," "The Sensible Girl" and many other musical comedies.]

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

Seven of the Marooned Party Rescued.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that the rescue ship Aurora has sent a wireless message to the effect that she has relieved seven of the Shackleton party marooned in Ross Sea. Three others have perished.
The Aurora is due at Wellington on the 10th inst.

THE LATE LORD CROMER.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that a memorial service to the late Lord Cromer was held at All Saints' Church, the Bishop of Jerusalem officiating.
The High Commissioner, representatives of the Sultan, Ministers, diplomats and a representative congregation were present. The "Last Post" was sounded in the courtyard of the Church most impressively.

Cathedral Collection.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last, in aid of the work of the Missions to Seamen amongst Mine Sweepers at ports in the United Kingdom, amounted to \$421.52.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 10.

Knowlton Ltd. and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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He has a good method of teaching Europeans
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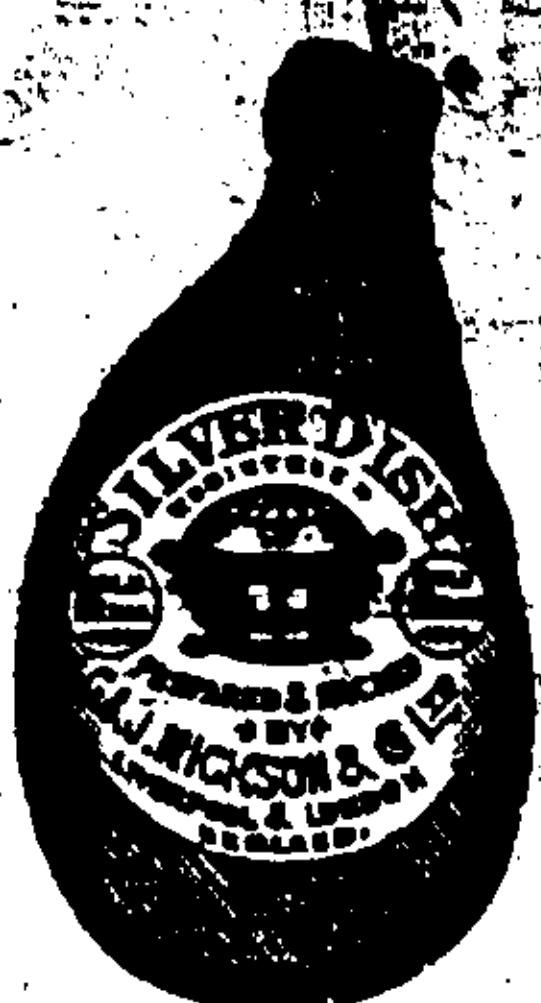
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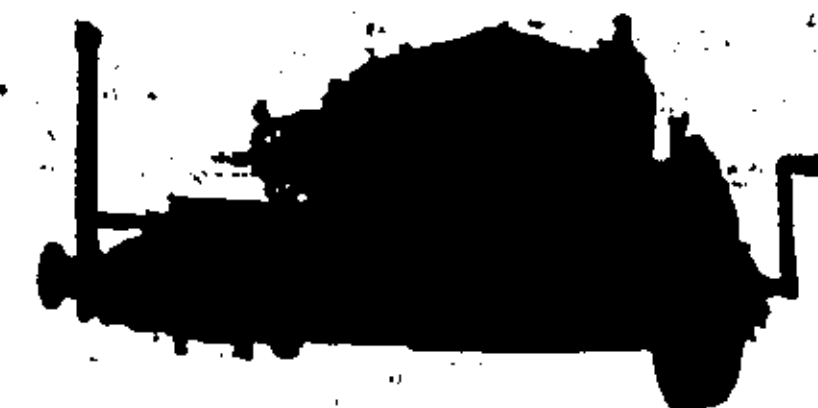
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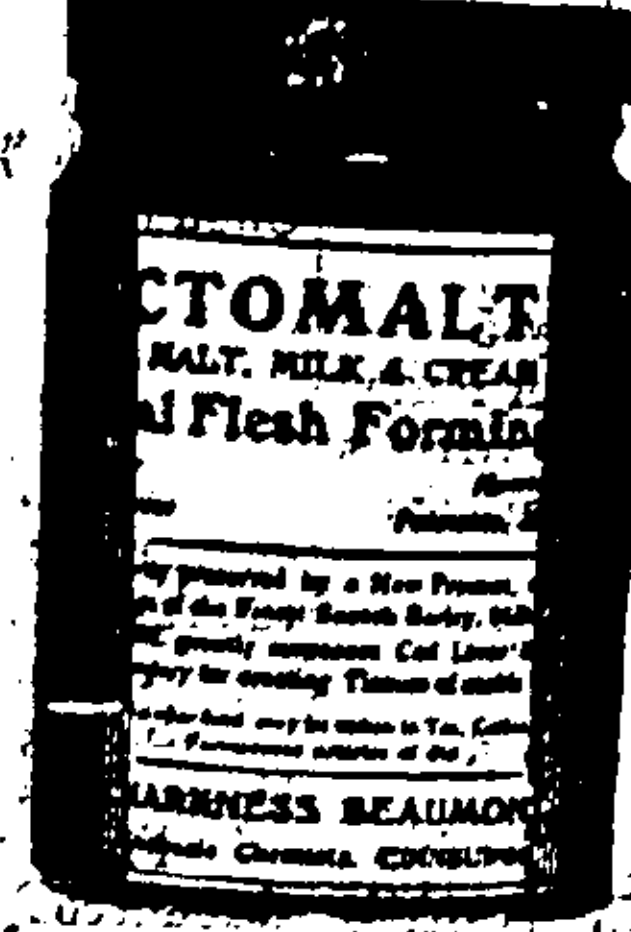
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell wish to thank their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their sad bereavement.

DEATH.

WICKING.—On the 1st instant, at her residence Milton Road Bournemouth, Mrs. Hannah Wicking, widow of the late Mr. Harry Wicking.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1917.

DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES!

Germany may now be said to be nearer than ever to attaining her long cherished desire: that of finding the whole world opposed to her. From the moment (and that was quite early in the war) when her Kaiser and his evil counsellors realised that they could not possibly win—could not, in fact, fail to lose badly—they determined that the Allies' victory should cost the latter dear, and that they themselves must be prepared, sooner or later, to answer some questions which the public of Germany, as well as Germany's partners in crime, would be desirous of putting. The only answer which they could think of, as being likely to save their face in presence of a tribunal of the general public, was: "We were not beaten by the Allies. They had to get the neutral world to help them." As we have tried to point out a score of times during the past two years, if the Kaiser and his friends had to lose, it could matter little to them how many antagonists were going to win. If a man owes a hundred dollars, it can hardly make much difference to him whether he pays it to one creditor or to fifty.

If it was Germany's wish to create for herself as many enemies as possible—and it was—that wish is certainly gratified, for her name stinks in the nostrils of civilisation, and country after country is coming to the limits of its endurance. Germany is tired of the war and is taking a short cut to the end of it. More than one of the neutral nations has for long enough wanted a reasonable excuse for "coming in," but the fate of Romania, to say nothing of that of Poland, Belgium and Serbia, carried an awful warning small to countries. There is probably little doubt that, six months ago, could America, Spain, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries have reached a proper understanding, the whole world would have combined to come in on one side or the other, in the hope of thus being able to end a war whose tension has become intolerable to everyone but the capitalists. To-day Germany has gone as near as possible to bidding open defiance to them all, and surely the only reasonable interpretation thereof is that she wants to be put out of her misery. Everyone who takes the trouble to indulge in a little occasional thinking knew the value of the recent "peace proposals"; the various school child knew that they denoted panic, and that this nation of bullies cherished just a last hope that "bluff" would still carry it to a point at which "terms" could be arranged.

By making a united enemy of every country in the world but her own three allies, Germany virtually reaches the last page in the story of the war. She cuts her people off from all further hope of outside help and sympathy—and she places under the noses of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey the temptation to cut themselves off from her rather than share in her complete destruction. No one knows better than these three countries that any hope which they formerly held of benefiting by the conflict was long ago put out of court. For them, further fighting only means a nearer approach to absolute ruin and loss of independence. A surrender now would enable them to save at least something from the wreck; another three or six months' fighting against food shortage, internal discontent and external and extremely active military and naval forces, may leave them without a shirt to cover them. As for Germany, if she still hugs to herself the idea that she presents to the world a noble picture of a great nation with its back to the wall, fighting for its honour to the last, she is mightily mistaken. Germany, as the world sees her to-day, is nothing of the sort: she is just a sewer rat, dashing frantically from side to side of an ever-contracting cage, maddened with fear for the future and tortured by recollections of the unspeakable folly which, in the past, prompted her to think that a rat could ever develop into a lion. An edifying picture, truly, of the kind that was to dominate earth and heaven.

THE GERMAN AND CANADA.

Canada is necessarily very prominent in the public mind now that there is serious talk of the United States declaring war on Germany. As we have already suggested—and as some of yesterday's wires proved—America's prime difficulty, in the event of war, is that of dealing with the enormous numbers of trained German soldiers in her territory, to say nothing of other enormous numbers of hyphenates and sympathisers. It seems to us that this is where Canada may be likely to come in. The Canadian population is under rather than over eight millions, but the census of 1911 shows her to be in possession of a potential army of over two millions, and, generous though she has been in the matter of sending men to the Front, we may be sure that her practically-minded politicians have never lost sight of the fact that the country might at any time be obliged to deal with attacks from the Germans of America. It is rather the Germans themselves who are likely to have forgotten that there is still a large and efficient army in Canada, ready, at need, to talk to the ruffians who, having been allowed to make the United States their home, have thought well to use it as a base for their abominable plots. But before venturing farther in discussing this interesting point, one rather feels that one would like to know if it is as an avowed ally of Britain's that America is entering the field, or merely as a quite independent Power—or, for that matter, if she really is going to enter it at all.

Our Beggars.

Yesterday an old man was fined four dollars (with the alternative of a week's hard labour) for persistent begging. He had already been sent to Canton four times. To-day a similar case arose and, apropos, the inspector in charge of it observed, that six or seven hundred of these nuisances were sent out of the Colony last year, but that they all came back—some no less than fourteen times. The beggar difficulty here is no slight one and the police have had their hands more than full. In fairness, too, it must be owned that they have made big strides in keeping down the trouble. Unfortunately, however, the statement from one of their number to the effect that, when the mendicants are sent away, they just come back again, is sufficient proof that the means employed at present are insufficient. Of course such people cannot be treated like dangerous criminals, though we see no reason why banishment orders should not be made out against them. But is it not possible for the Government or the Tung Wah Committee to approach the Canton Government and the Charitable Institutions with a view to having the women, the old men and the crippled lodged permanently in some kind of poor-house in Canton?

The Sturdy and the Young.

For those who come under the class "sturdy beggars," the good old English law of whipping has never yet been improved upon; and, if it became known that a sound flogging was the recognised punishment in Hongkong for such people, we should soon be rid of them. As for the child beggars, why are they not arrested on sight and handed over to the custody of industrial schools? Surely the Government can afford to subsidise the French Sisters, on the understanding that they look after all such waifs. To take away the children from the adult beggars is usually to rob them of their main capital, and so to break up their little establishments very satisfactorily. As often as not the youngsters probably do not belong to them at all, but have been stolen. Left in the hands of the wretched old harridans who exploit them, it is not difficult to foretell their future, whereas if they are handed over to the nuns there is every reasonable prospect of their developing into decent and self-respecting people. Whether they actually belong to the adult beggars or not, there is surely nothing for the Government to apologise for, in taking them away from a career whose end is in the goal, and putting them on the road to useful citizenship.

DAY BY DAY.

DISEASES DESPERATE GROWN.
BY DESPERATE APPLIANCES ARE
RELIEVED, OR NOT AT ALL.
—Hamlet.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.45/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 105th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens.

For the Troops.
We acknowledge with thanks a parcel of mailing matter from Mrs. Gardiner for the troops.

Benefit Concert.
Readers are reminded that a benefit concert is being held at the Victoria Theatre to-night at 9.15, in behalf of the relatives of the late Mr. Batton.

At Home.
The Committee of the Catholic Women's League will be at Home to members and their friends on the 16th inst. There will be an entertainment at 5 p.m. and dancing from 6 to 7.30 p.m.

The Colony's Health.
Last week there were 63 cases of small-pox notified in the Colony (all Chinese), of which 53 ended fatally. There was also two non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever (one English and one Chinese) and one fatal case of plague, a Chinese being the victim.

A Calcutta Inducement.
When three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing opium, Mr. D'Almeida mentioned that the case was similar to many others which came before the Court. People at Calcutta induced the men, who were employed on a ship, to bring the drug to Hongkong. Defendants were fined \$200, \$250 and \$150 respectively.

Pests of the Colony.
In a case in which an old man was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning, with begging, Inspector Kent said the defendant was soliciting alms from Europeans in D'Aguiar Street yesterday. These people were peripatetic. He sent away half-a-dozen last night, but he knew full well that they would be back again shortly. Last year six or seven hundred were sent to Canton, but they all returned. Some of them had come back no less than fourteen times. His Worship asked defendant if he had been sent away and had come back. He admitted that he had, but added, "Not this year." A fine of \$5 was inflicted, Inspector Kent saying he would send the man away again.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results of the Poll.

The election of the Municipal Council came to a close last Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock after a brisk day's polling. Both at the Tax Office and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong Branch, there were goodly numbers of voters polled, but though this was the case the total number of papers handed in was 139 short of that of last year, says the N. C. Daily News. The numbers this year were 991 votes and 16 irregular votes and last year 1,135 votes and 11 irregular votes. All the old councillors standing were re-elected in addition to the council's nominee, Mr. White. Mr. E. O. Pearce heads the poll with 880 votes and Baron Fujimura came second 73 votes behind. Messrs. H. H. Girardet and R. McE. Dalgleish, the unsuccessful candidates, secured 345 and 299 votes respectively. Messrs. Cecil Holliday and C. W. Wrightson acted as scrutineers.

The votes obtained by the new councillors are as follows:
Mr. O. E. Pearce ... 880
Baron Fujimura ... 787
Mr. J. Johnston ... 747
Mr. E. O. Girardet ... 731
Mr. E. I. Kara ... 692
Count L. Jentzsch ... 693
Mr. W. L. Mariman ... 667
Mr. A. S. P. White ... 650
Cooper ... 650
Mr. E. White ... 650

CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

YOUNG MEN CAN SAVE THE COUNTRY.

Liang Shih-yi's Views On Accepting Office Again.

It has been repeatedly stated in the local vernacular papers that Liang Shih-yi, the late Yuan Shih-kai's former financial adviser, is being pressed by the Central Government to return to Peking and to resume his old office. Mr. Liang, as most of our readers are aware, has been staying in Hongkong for some months, having left Peking soon after the death of President Yuan. In a Telegraph interview yesterday he explained the situation at some length.

"It is true," he said, "that some people in the Government, and also some of the public, have repeatedly implied their wish for me to return to Peking; but at present their representations are a little vague. You might rather say that they have been 'sounding' me as to my willingness. I had sacrificed my comfort before to work for the nation and my fellow-countrymen, and I do not grudge doing so again, but I am afraid I may not be able to do much good. Why? There are two reasons:—(1) There must be implicit trust. Only those who are trusted and against whom no suspicion is entertained can achieve any good for their country. I was in charge of finance and I may tell you something about the Bank of Communications. The balance sheet of this Bank at the end of 1915 shows that both the assets and liabilities were respectively about \$128,000,000, and the accounts of the said Bank were audited by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Communications and the Audit Department—respectively and independently—in June to September last year. They found that all the accounts were correct and that neither I nor any of my staff had misappropriated any money. These three Departments should therefore have given these facts the widest publicity in order to show beyond doubt my financial integrity. Their silence, however, tends only to give currency to rumours against my character, which will impair any trust that may be placed in me.

"Again, take the case of the absurd accounts published as to the late president's expenditure in furthering the monarchy idea. We are seriously told that Yuan spent 'millions of dollars' in the scheme. I was not in charge of the finance of this movement at the time, but I happen to know positively that the sum spent on it was not more than four hundred thousand dollars. The financial authorities should have investigated this matter and should not have given vague answers when questioned on the point. This suppression of facts naturally has had a most mischievous effect on the nation generally.

"(2) My second reason is on account of the present party feeling. As you know, there are two principal parties in China at present—the Kuomintang or Republicans, and the Chinaputang or Progressives. Suppose I were to return to Peking to-morrow—the Kuomintang people would immediately suspect that I was going to side with the Chinaputang, while the Chinaputang would doubtless say that I had come to take sides with the Kuomintang. As a matter of fact I worked my very hardest to reconcile the one to the other during the first and second years of the Republic. I may mention that I earnestly wish to dispel all suspicions. I have, however, always concentrated my attention on my own work and never devoted much time to fraternising with the different parties. This has been one of my shortcomings. I consider that in a weak country like China, we must get the young members of these parties to combine their energies, in order to rouse the people with a view to the salvation of the nation. It has always been my policy, to train up young men—China is the young man's country, and not old men's—I am forty-nine now; in other words

A VIOLENT CHINESE.

Attempt to Export Dollars.

The story of a man's determined attempt to get aboard a Douglas boat with over \$800 which he was desirous of exporting was told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Defendant said he was not anywhere near the Douglas wharf, but was on the Prays, where he was going to get the money changed at a money changer's. P. C. Fallon said he was sitting on the Douglas wharf when defendant entered, and as soon as defendant saw him he turned and walked quickly off. Defendant went up the street and witness followed him and caught him. Witness told him he was a policeman and was going to search him. He took hold of him, and defendant struggled so much that they both fell to the ground. Capt. Crisp was passing and assisted him; otherwise, he would not have been able to hold the man, he was so strong. The money was tied round defendant's waist in a waistcoat meant to be used for the purpose, and tied round the whole was a length of lampwick. He was taken to the Police Station with the assistance of an Indian, and when the luktong was searching him in the charge room he pulled out a piece of paper and swallowed it in front of them all. At the time of the arrest there was a ship at the wharf, which was leaving to-day for Swatow, and the defendant spoke the Swatow dialect.

Defendant said he had got the money by collecting various drafts and he wanted to remit the money somewhere else. He was asking from the shopkeepers how much discount they would allow him if he placed it in their hands and let them send it. When he was outside the door of a shop a policeman went up to him and asked him to go to the wharf. Before that he had been nowhere near the wharf. He did not know the name of the shop. He brought the money into Hongkong from Canton last night and was assaulted. He had plenty of witnesses in Canton, but none here.

His Worship ordered that the dollars should be confiscated, and, in addition, inflicted a fine of \$500, or, in default of payment, three months' imprisonment.

my outlook is a comparatively short one, and I cannot work with an eye on the future, as younger men can. For the last two years of Yuan Shih-kai's life I was always trying to persuade him that appointments should be given only to men under five-and-forty. A Minister must always be looking ahead, and there should be sufficient margin of years in front of him for him to be able to see at least some of the good results of his work within his own lifetime.

"The only thing that will save China is for her to 'work ahead.' I do not say that a man should necessarily retire at forty-five. What we really need to do is to get hold of the young fellows and train them, by letting them understand their superiors in office, so that they are ready to take over the work at a minute's notice, and may possibly be able to keep on working till fifty, or even sixty. Our young men are sometimes a difficult problem to handle. If they are not given positions of some amount of responsibility they will have no opportunity for being trained, and so, when the present generation of experienced men passes away, there will be no suitable men to succeed them. In that case, who will manage the affairs of China? To come back to our original topic, as there are very many men of remarkable ability in the different political parties, the present is not an appropriate time for me to set out to accept office again."

"In a word, then, you do not see your way to accepting office again?"

"Suspicious and rumours are rampant in the country, and I must wait till these are cleared away before I can say that I am prepared to accept office."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

So much has happened since the annual reference books for 1917 went to press, says a Home paper, that the majority of them when published will be already a little out of date. The Cabinet changes were the biggest blow to the makers of reference books and diaries, not one of those so far issued containing the names of Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry. A similar state of affairs occurred in 1911. During the previous year there were two Parliamentary elections. The members chosen in January were not included in the 1910 Year Books, although they figured in the 1911 ones while as a matter of fact they had gone out of office in December 1910.

We are not often in a position to judge of the mental outlook of our public men in private life, observes the Globe. The late Mr. Chamberlain was known to be a great reader, and was reported when at Highbury to sit up for that purpose after his household had retired. He is said to have favoured light novels, such as those of Henry Harland, among books of quite another character. A correspondent gives us a glimpse into what we may assume to be the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George, whom he observed crossing St. James's Park the other day with two books in his possession. One was "Degenerate Germany," the other—"The Pilgrim's Progress," a sufficiently wide choice of subject.

A distinguished correspondent, says the Chronicle, hastens to defend Punch in its delineation of Nelson without "the familiar patch which denoted the loss of an eye before the glass substitute was invented." In that sense, he says, Nelson never lost an eye. At the siege of Calvi a shell or shot falling near him drove a lot of sand into one of Nelson's eyes, causing the permanent loss of sight. But the eye was not disfigured, and does not appear disfigured in any portrait of him I have seen. If he ever wore a black patch it can only, I think, have been for a short time immediately after the wound was inflicted. But is there any evidence that he ever wore a black patch?

If we are to believe the latest prognostication of M. Marcel Huain, says the Globe, the Crown Prince has been given an important command on the Western Front in order that he may gain his field-marshalship, an opportunity gravely compromised by the Verdun episode. The gladiators of old, "butchered to make a Roman holiday" are in rivalry altogether trivial to this appointment of an incompetent, vainglorious Hohenzollern for "the prestige of the dynasty." What prestige can be worth half a million lives of its supporters? The fantastic length of the Divine right theory in Germany could not be more forcibly exemplified. A gamble in slaughter is nothing to this princeliet. He "must have his revenge" for Verdun. It is enough to turn all monarchists into republicans.

As a postscript to examples of unconscious humour in the pulpit and out of it the Chronicle is reminded of the case of that superintendent of a Sunday-school whose enthusiasm ran towards regular attendances. One Sunday he bubbled over: "Dear fellow workers and children," he announced, "out of the entire school only one person is absent to-day—little Maggie. Let us hope that she is ill."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending February 3, 1917:—

Receipts Aggregate for week ending Feb. 3, 1917:
This Year: ... \$13,423 8 69,006
Last Year: ... 15,982 0 0,211
Increase: ... 2,558 11 1,205

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

H.E. the Governor's Inspection, February 10.

I Transport.—(a) Members in the Central and Western Districts on this date may travel to and from the neighbourhood of the Polo Ground by free cars provided by courtesy of the Hongkong Tramway Company. They will report to their various Platoon Commanders at the Queen's Statue, near the Law Courts at 2.30 p.m. sharp. Fifty (50) men only may travel on each car. Mr. Frank, A. S. P. (R), will supervise. Five cars will be provided. Members unable to find accommodation on these cars are requested to travel by other cars and pay their own fare. On production of tickets at this office, fares will be refunded. (b) Members in Kowloon travel by Police launch from the Police Pier (next to Star Ferry Pier) at 2.30 p.m. to Causeway Bay. They will return from Causeway Bay by launch at about 4.45 p.m. 2.—Uniform.—All ranks, except the buglers and recruits, will wear helmets and spikes or mushroom tops. Buglers and recruits will wear white caps and covers. Swords and belts will be worn by the following only:—All Superintendents, all Chief Inspectors (except O. I. of Music), all Company Commanders and by Staff Inspectors in possession of same. 3.—Piquet Duty.—A certain number of men will be detailed for this duty. They will be in charge of Staff Inspector Taylor. 4.—Position of officers.—The attention of all Inspectors and Unit and Section Commanders is drawn to a notice on the Board at Headquarters' Club.

Anniversary Entertainment. The tickets for the variety entertainment will be sent to the following on Saturday morning, February 10, for distribution among the men of their respective Commands before or after the inspection:—Crown Sergeant Eustace, Crown Sergeant Wilks, Inspector Suffield, Inspector Alves, Inspector Wei, Inspector Wong, Crown Sergeant Wong Shau Nin, Crown Sergeant Ford, Surgeon Inspector Thomas and Inspector Gegg. Members of the Staff will apply for tickets direct and in person to the Orderly Room Sergeant.

Company Parades. Uniform, helmets and spikes, and rifles. Wednesday, February 7.—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners. Thursday, February 8.—No. 2 Company and Band. No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

Police Puggarees. These will be issued to Section Commanders on application at this office after 12 noon, on Monday, February 5. They are to be applied for only for those men who will attend the inspection in helmets.

Recruits. All recruits in possession of uniform will attend the inspection. Uniform, caps and covers, but without rifles. They will parade under the Sergeant Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 7, and Friday, February 9.

Strength. P. O. 126 Chan Fai is dismissed from the Force. The services of P. O. 679 Maxwell are dispensed with as from this date.

Equipment officers will see to the return of all equipment except trousers and jackets.

Transfer. P. O. 774 French is transferred to the Mounted Police, subject to performance of February foot patrols.

Italian Red Cross Fund. The collection made recently in Canton (Shamun) for the benefit of the above fund realised \$21,949.72 and a draft for the equivalent of this amount at exchange, 3.34, viz. \$6,442.83, has been forwarded to H.E. the Italian Minister in Peking.

MEN'S CLUB.

Programme of To-morrow Night's Social.

At the Men's Club to-morrow night commencing at 7.30, the final social evening of the season is to be held. A most attractive programme has been arranged, details of which are as follows:—

- PART I.
1. Chinese Acrobatic display, and some Magic by the famous Mr. Ing Said Wah, of Canton and America.
 2. Song.—Lee, Opl. Freeman, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.
 3. Comic Song.—Lee, Opl. Frost, A.S.O.
 4. Comic Song.—Pte. Simpson, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.
 5. Humorous Dialogue.—Opl. Armstrong and Pte. Braddick, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.
 6. Comic Song.—Sgt. McGregor, R.E.
 7. Comic Song.—Pte. Jones, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.
 8. Comic Song.—Gunner Wainwright, 88th Coy, R.G.A.
- PART II.
1. Sleight-of-hand and Card Tricks.—Sapper Cooke, H.K.V.C.
 2. Presentation of Billiard Challenge Cup to Pte. J. E. Austin, 4th K. S. L. I.—His Excellency the Governor.
 3. Vocal Quartette.—Sgt. Malam, Opl. Armstrong, Lee, Opl. Freeman, and Pte. Braddick, "A" Coy, 4th K. S. L. I.
 4. Selection.—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.
 5. Song.—Mr. H. E. Muriel.
 6. Recitation.—Hon. Mr. Pollock, K. C.
 7. Song.—Mrs. Muriel.
 8. Irish Stories.—His Excellency the Governor.
 9. Humorous Trio.—Opl. Armstrong, Pte. Braddick, and Pte. Povey, 4th K.S.L.I.
 10. Humorous Recitation.—Mr. O. Burnett.
 11. Comic Song.—Gunner Wainwright, 88th Coy, R.G.A.
 12. Humorous Dialogue.—Pte. Simpson and Pte. Jones, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Business Still Dull.

In their circular dated February 3, Messrs. Snowman and Co. state:—

Since the issue of our last circular, dated 20th ult., very little business has been done. This is of course due, to a great extent, to the China New Year holidays, but the Saigon and Bangkok rates to Hongkong have also weakened since last reporting and what little business might have been arranged at the beginning of the fortnight was turned down by owners who, in expectation of higher rates offering, were not disposed to let out their tonnage at the figures then ruling.

Saigon/Hongkong:—It was generally anticipated that there would be a good demand for tonnage immediately after the holidays, but up to the time of writing only a very slight demand for medium-sized vessels prevails. When we last reported, the rate in this direction stood at about 73 cents per picul. This was followed by the fixture of a small Japanese boat at 75 cents—when the market looked like advancing—and offers, by charterers, at 76. Owners of regular vessels would not consider fixing at less than 80 cents and it was when this rate was being negotiated that the market fell—a large-sized Jap. being put through at 65 cents. Since then the fixture of two medium-sized outsiders is reported at 50 cents per picul. Tonnage which might otherwise have accepted employment in these waters has now been withdrawn North.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 12th December, 1916, amount to 932,383 tons as compared with 924,522 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stand at \$3.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January/February shipment.

Saigon Philippines:—Fixtures of three small-sized Philippine owned vessels have been made at Pesos 1.05, 1.20, and 1.00 per picul—the last fixture being made with option of another trip. A small Norwegian steamer has also been fixed at \$1.00 per picul for comparatively prompt loading.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—Rates in this direction have still further weakened—with very little business reported, quotation now being 70/80 cents per picul for inside/outside bar loading respectively—as against 80/70 cents per picul last reported—but doubtless rates will improve as the season advances.

Saigon/Java:—No report is to hand of business having been done in this direction and what little of the last of the season's sugar is offering from Java upwards will not give a sufficiently attractive rate to induce owners to consider fixing—combined business, southwards with return cargo, being rigidly insisted upon. Dainy/Canton:—No further business is reported as having been fixed in this direction.

Coal:—Freights from Japan are being enquired for, the rate in the meantime remaining practically steady at about \$8.00 to \$8.50 per ton.

Fixtures reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong, 2 trips at \$7.25 for a 4/500 tonner, and \$8.00 for a small Jap. Hongkong/Saigon (2 trips) P. T. Hongkong to Canton \$8.50 per ton.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

G. R. NOTICE.

WHERE on the 18th day of January, 1917, the Yau-mat Police found Cargo-bat No. 2630V in Yau-mat Bay, with a quantity of coal aboard, such junk having been apparently abandoned by the Master and Crew. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that if the said Junk and Coal be not lawfully claimed within three days from date, will be SOLD. (Signed) C. MCL MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

RACE SEASON 1917.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING NEW GOODS IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS,

Suitable for the Race Season.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMINGTON

WINS

SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP.

The International Amateur Typewriting Championship at the New York Business Show, October 16, 1916 was won by:—

MISS HORTENSE S. STOLLNITZ.

Operating a SELF STARTER
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

MISS STOLLNITZ MADE THE WONDERFUL
RECORD OF 137 WORDS NET PER MINUTE
FOR THE HALF HOUR.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

FELT HATS.

In a Complete Range

Of New and Up-to-date

Shapes, Comprising all

The Latest Shades.

PRICES FROM \$8.50

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

The Late Captain de Beauchamp.

A telegram reported some time ago the death of the Captain Aviator Louis de Beauchamp. The famous aviator was killed on the front of Verdun, during an engagement with two German aeroplanes. Mortally wounded, he found strength to come back and die in the French lines near Douaumont. At first, an officer of cavalry, Captain de Beauchamp passed his examination as pilot in 1912. At the

beginning of the war he received the command of an air squadron on the eastern front of France, having under him Garros, Lenoir, Gilbert, Brindejonc des Moutins, Marc Pourpe. His two last raids on Epernay and Meunich had made him famous, in spite of his legendary modesty. It was in November last that, after the bombardment of Meunich, turning to the south, in the direction of Lunenburg, he crossed the Tyrolean Alps and landed in Italy near Venice.

WHITE DRESS WAISTCOATS

Made of a soft Marcella Cloth, cut in the newest styles, perfect in fit and workmanship.

Inexpensively priced

at

\$5.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

DES VUEX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

FOR THE TENNIS SEASON.

We have just received for the coming season a well assorted stock of

SHIRTS IN

TAFFETA, FLANNEL, CELLULAR AND MATT.

SWEATERS

IN ALL SHAPES

MUFFLERS, SHOES, SOCKS etc.

TROUSERS

IN CASHMERE or FLANNEL
10.00 TO 16.00



NEW DANCE RECORDS

FOR

ANY SEASON.

Waltzes, One-Steps, Two-Steps, Lancers, Fox Trots, Tangos, Quadrilles, Barn-Dances, Reels. Etc. Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VUEX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Farr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
Monteagle ... 10 Feb.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.
EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 15 Feb.	Monteagle ... 14 Apr.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ... 23 May.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....		
CUTTIA via Rangoon, Pong & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & Cebu.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		
NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.

1st class to London G\$348. (7/11.10.0), return G\$619. (12/22).
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.
"Cargo only." Proceeding to South America Ports.
Special Rates given to RAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Tjisondari 16th Feb. S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.
S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
FEBRUARY 6, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 12.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	6th Feb. at 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Holhow	7th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Tean	7th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	8th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	11th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Suehkiang	13th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	13th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chienhua	14th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Sikiang	15th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	21st Feb. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LUNTA" and S.S. "ANSUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers

and "....." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric

fans fitted, extra staterooms on deck aft on "....."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "....." and "....." with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong Feb. 5, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To
Tjisondari		14th Feb.	20th Feb.	KOBE
Tjikembang		20th Feb.	26th Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap		26th Feb.		KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-
suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

(Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	TUE 3, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	FRI, 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHAL, Kobe & Moji.....	Kuisang	Wed., 7th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Kwongsang	Thur., 8th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Thur., 8th Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Leksang	Sun., 11th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and 'han' hai, sometimes
calling at other ports. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and the high tick is only obtainable for 'han' hai or Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Sunday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Saigon by steamers having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kads, Jawahra, Labuan, Taiwan and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin,
calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements,
must be required to produce, on arrival at destination, passports
with their Photographs and Description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Losses of German Shipping.

The "Vossische Zeitung"

states that a lecture given at the

Institute of Naval Science on

December 8, Captain C. Schöper,

of Hamburg, on the basis of a

great mass of statistical infor-

mation described the present state

of German mercantile shipping.

He stated that since the war 151

ships, with a tonnage of 452,000

tons, have been destroyed either

by mines or torpedoes, 267 ships

with a total cargo room of 807,-

030 tons, have been retained by

the enemy, and made the most

complete use of them. In

neutral harbours 621 merchant

vessels, with a total tonnage of

2,341,000 tons, are lying interned,

condemned to inactivity, and 490

steamers, of a together 2,410,000

tons are still at home. These

figures correspond to 7.1 per cent.

of the total tonnage of the Ger-

man mercantile marine (5,300,000

tons) finally and irretrievably

lost; 14.1 per cent. in the hands of

the enemy, and 43 per cent. in

neutral harbours.—Reuter.

Britain's Largest Motor Ship.

A very satisfactory trial run

was carried out by the Glenamoy

(the new Glen Line) from Glasgow

around the North of Scotland to

the Thames. The vessel, which,

by the way, was only completed

recently by Messrs. Harland and

Wolff, of Govan, was originally

ordered by Messrs. Elder Damp-

ster and Co., and was purchased

by the Glen Line before comple-

tion. She is 435 feet in length by

57 ft 7 in. beam and has a dead-

weight carrying capacity of about

10,300 tons. The Glenamoy is the

largest British-built or British-

owned Diesel-engine motor ship.

The propelling machinery

consists of two six-cylinder four

cylinder Burmeister and Wain sets

of 180 h.p., giving a total power

of 3,600 h.p. Power is developed

at about 110 r.p.m. On light

draw the ship attained a speed

of well over 12 knots, and on

service, the average speed will,

no doubt, be about 11 knots. The

machinery of this vessel, it is

interesting to note, is the sixth

set Messrs. Burmeister and Wain

Oil Engine Co., of Glasgow, have

completed for large full powered

motor ships. Previous vessels

engined by them were the

Palatka, for the East Asiatic Co.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

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TUESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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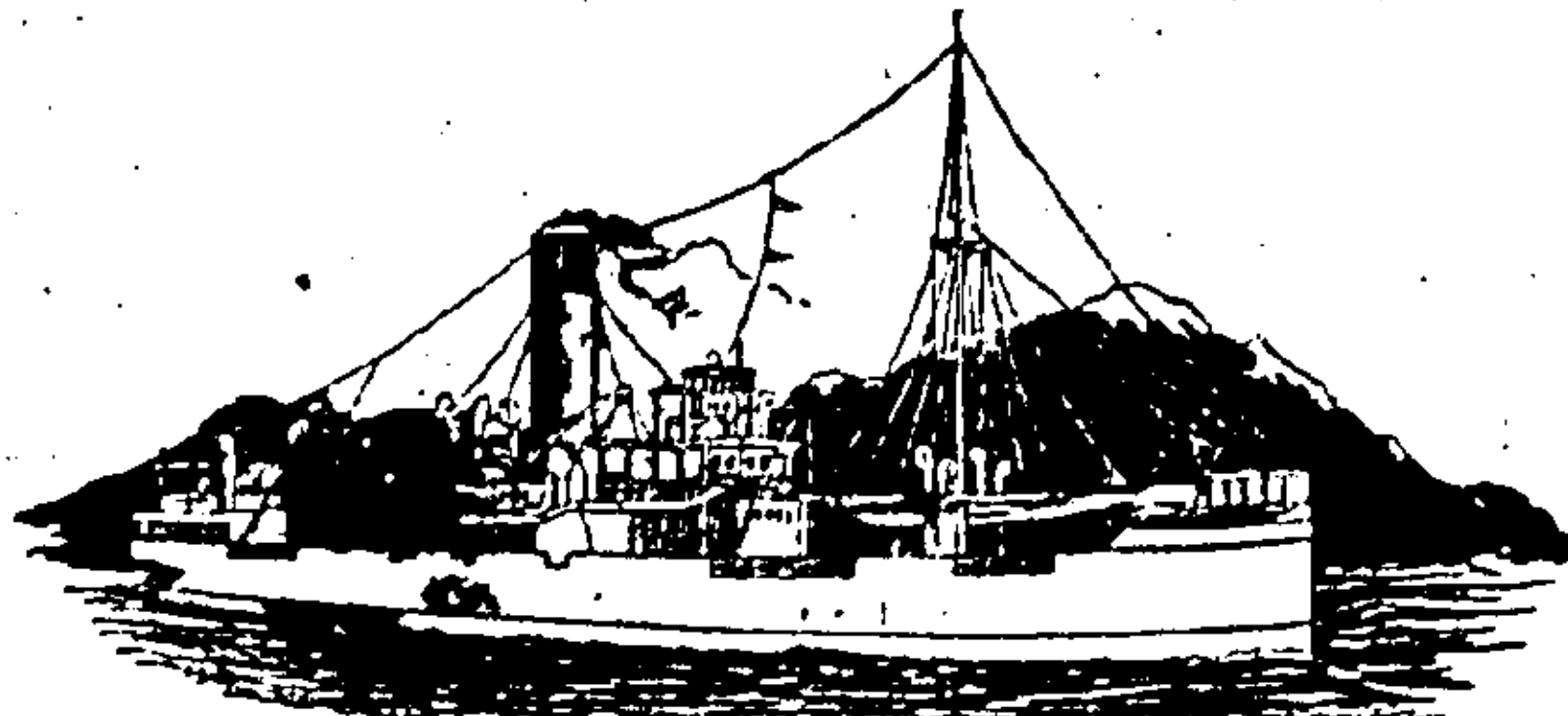
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at
the Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th February, 1917,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 5th February, to the
12th February, (both days in-
clusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.

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intimate that they have
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Bleeker F.D. King C.
Baxter Mr. & Mrs. Kins Mr. & Mrs. J.H.
B.E. Karanja N.B.
Baxter Master Keith A.M.
Biting S.T. Katz M.A.
Birbeck R.J. Lelias Mr. & Mrs. J.J.
Barker W.L.L. Lauritsen Mr. and
Branch Capt. B. Mrs. C.
Bouring J.D. Loughlin S.
Bain H. Murray Little Mr. & Mrs. C.
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Hollingsworth A. Smith Mr. & Mrs. V.
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Jones R.L. Wood Mr. & Mrs. D.
Kinsleyward Mrs. H. Wood Mr. & Mrs.
Mulder Mrs. G.W.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Jan., 1, 1917.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4
Tyran	511.4	511.4

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4
Tyran	111.4	111.4

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of Dec., 1916.

	1916	1917
Consumption	101.28	101.28
Estimated population	101.28	101.28
Consumption per head per day	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon Gr-
waterSTORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28
Kowloon Gr-	101.28	101.28

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

	1916	1917
Consumption	101.28	101.28
Estimated population	101.28	101.28
Consumption per head per day	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28
Services to houses in the Hill District	101.28	101.28

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.W. CHATELAIN,
Public Works Department, Water Authority.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Feb. to 11th Feb., 1917.

	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	10.15	1.15
Tues. 6	10.15	1.15
Wed. 7	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 8	10.15	1.15
Fri. 9	10.15	1.15
Sat. 10	10.15	1.15
Sun. 11	10.15	1.15
Mon. 12	10.15	1.15
Tues. 13	10.15	1.15
Wed. 14	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 15	10.15	1.15
Fri. 16	10.15	1.15
Sat. 17	10.15	1.15
Sun. 18	10.15	1.15
Mon. 19	10.15	1.15
Tues. 20	10.15	1.15
Wed. 21	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 22	10.15	1.15
Fri. 23	10.15	1.15
Sat. 24	10.15	1.15
Sun. 25	10.15	1.15
Mon. 26	10.15	1.15
Tues. 27	10.15	1.15
Wed. 28	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 29	10.15	1.15
Fri. 30	10.15	1.15
Sat. 1	10.15	1.15
Sun. 2	10.15	1.15
Mon. 3	10.15	1.15
Tues. 4	10.15	1.15
Wed. 5	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 6	10.15	1.15
Fri. 7	10.15	1.15
Sat. 8	10.15	1.15
Sun. 9	10.15	1.15
Mon. 10	10.15	1.15
Tues. 11	10.15	1.15
Wed. 12	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 13	10.15	1.15
Fri. 14	10.15	1.15
Sat. 15	10.15	1.15
Sun. 16	10.15	1.15
Mon. 17	10.15	1.15
Tues. 18	10.15	1.15
Wed. 19	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 20	10.15	1.15
Fri. 21	10.15	1.15
Sat. 22	10.15	1.15
Sun. 23	10.15	1.15
Mon. 24	10.15	1.15
Tues. 25	10.15	1.15
Wed. 26	10.15	1.15
Thurs. 27	10.15	1.15
Fri. 28	10.15	1.15
Sat. 29	10.15	1.15
Sun. 30	10.15	1.15
Mon. 1	10.15	1.15
Tues. 2	10.15	1.1

PIANO RECITAL.

Last Night's Event at Government House.

The ballroom at Government House, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by His Excellency the Governor, was filled to overflowing last night on the occasion of a piano recital by Mr. Denman Fuller, assisted by Mrs. Baleen (violinist) and Mrs. Galloway (vocalist) in aid of war charities. The proceeds from the sale of tickets are being handed to the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, while the sum received from programmes, which were sold by little boys and girls in Highland attire, is to go to the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund.

The greater part of the programme was sustained by Mr. Denman Fuller, whose choice of numbers covered a wide variety of themes, so that all tastes were catered for. His most ambitious item was Chopin's Ballade in F Minor, with which the recital opened, and all the depths of pathos by which this masterpiece is characterised was most sympathetically translated by the pianist. Another of Mr. Fuller's triumphs was his tender handling of Debussy's "Reflets dans l'Eau," which was beautifully played. We also liked Yek Bowen's Ballade, the fresh melodies in which were well brought out, while for technical brilliance the pianist was at his best in Liszt's La Campanella and Scherzino's Intermezzo in Octave. The quiet originality of Norman Peterkin's No. 3 of "A Dreamer's Tales" created a most favourable impression of this young local composer's abilities, while in Isaac Hunting Song Mr. Fuller succeeded perfectly in reflecting the atmosphere and excitement of the hunt. His other items were also well played.

It is no reflection on the other contributors to the programme to state that the feature of the evening was Mrs. Baleen's violin numbers. This was her first appearance in Hongkong, and she showed herself to be an instrumentalist of rare ability and marked artistic gifts. Viscontessa Reverie was her programmed item, and she played it with much delicacy and breadth of feeling. Unhappily, the effort was marred by the G string slipping—a circumstance which would have placed a less experienced player completely at a loss. Mrs. Baleen's encore number was very cleverly executed, and at the close she was very warmly applauded. Hongkong is fortunate in being able to command the services of such a talented violinist. Mrs. Galloway contributed four songs, her best number being Quilley's "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal," an extremely melodious setting to words by Tennyson. A tribute must be paid to the accompanists, Mrs. F. Austin and Miss E. Osmund, who rendered most effective service to the vocalist and the violinist.

THE SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.

Statement by the Medical Officer of Health.

To a Telegraph representative to-day, a statement on the small-pox outbreak was made by Dr. W. J. Woodman, the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer said:—Since the last meeting of the Board, 121 cases of small-pox have been reported, of which 117 were of Chinese nationality. Three only of these cases had been vaccinated. Of the 117 cases, 88 were found damped, and thirteen more were not reported until after death.

Since the Chinese New Year, our staff and the various ambulance dispensaries have performed 27,000 vaccinations, making a total of about 145,000 since the start of the campaign, and the Chinese Public Dispensaries and other hospitals have vaccinated about 65,000 more, making a grand total of about 210,000.

Almost every house in the City has been visited by a vaccinator, and the house-to-house work is being continued. One man is employed in vaccinating on junks and sampans.

THE DOLLAR.

Will It Become the World's Exchange Standard?

Paris, December 28.—The appointment of the Bank of England as agent for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is likely to be followed by the conclusion of a similar arrangement with the Bank of France. The *Journal*, says the development demonstrates that the relations between the United States and the Entente Allies are more cordial than might have been believed at the time the Federal Reserve Board last month warned United States banks against the acceptance of Treasury notes of the belligerents, the effect of which this new development, it is believed, will go far toward obliterating.

The facts, as known here, are that Mr. Benjamin Strong, jr., governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, conferred with the governors of the Banks of England and France in February, 1916, as to the best means of establishing closer relations with Europe. The possibility of using sums payable to the United States for merchandise either in the acquisition of French and British securities or as credits are among the points discussed.

May Extend Plan to the Far East.

Washington, December 28.—The recent authorization given to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint the Bank of England as its agent in London and the probable appointment of the Bank of France as agent in Paris, and appointment of other foreign agents through Europe, in all likelihood, will be followed, in time, by the appointment of strong financial institutions in similar capacities in Japan, China, and Australia.

Officials are looking to the Orient as a fertile financial field for the growth of American business and the establishment of connections there, while not under formal consideration at present, is favored by some members of the Board. Arrangements under which the Bank of England will be appointed the London agent of the New York bank probably will not be perfected for several months. Sentiment in London and New York, however, was sounded in advance of insurance on December 25 of the authorization, and there is no doubt in the minds of officials here that the arrangement will be made and will be followed, in time, by the appointment of foreign agents in Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Petrograd, and other financial centres of Europe.

Operations under such arrangements, with banks at London and elsewhere in Europe, in the opinion of officials here, will be negligible during the war, compared with the operations which will follow afterward. It was with a view to equipping the banks of this country with machinery which would enable them to maintain the dollar as the standard of world exchange after the war that the authorization was issued.

A situation directly opposite is said to obtain with respect with the Orient. Financial dealings with Japan, China, and Australia, officials here feel, probably would be greater during the war than afterward unless the machinery to facilitate such operations will have been established and working when peace is declared. Bankers in those countries, it is pointed out, are still making their bills of exchange on London, and it is with a view to diverting a part of this business to the United States that the establishment of agencies there is at present informally under consideration.

Perfection of arrangements now pending with the Bank of England probably will entail the appointment of a committee by the New York Reserve Bank to visit London, or by the Bank of England to visit New York. It is regarded as unlikely that the making of an agreement of such import would be done by correspondence. No steps have yet been taken, so far as known, looking to the appointment of such a committee. Officials laid stress to-day on their opinion that, during the war, operations under the arrangement would not effect any appreciable change in exchange rates, or be of any great advantage so long as the current of trade continued in one direction. In normal times, however, when the current shifts with the seasons, it was thought that the arrangement would be found of great advantage in stabilizing exchange rates and preventing the movement of gold.

SANITARY BOARD.

The War and the Sanitary Staff.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held this afternoon, over which Mr. D. W. Trautman, Head of the Sanitary Department, presided, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley asked the following questions regarding members of the Sanitary Staff:—

"(a) What members of the Sanitary Staff have been granted leave since the war began, and on what terms?"

"(b) What members of the Sanitary Staff have undertaken active military service since the war began? Have any such members been killed, wounded, decorated or taken prisoner? What members are low on such service?"

The President replied:—

"(a) The following members of the staff have been granted leave since the war began:—Dr. Clark, Dr. Pearce, Inspectors Lumble, Dunson, Meade and Woolley. They have been granted leave on the usual terms, according to their rank and service. Inspectors Coombes and Fisher have been granted three months' vacation leave each, and Inspector Millington has been granted indefinite leave for the purpose of service with His Majesty's forces."

"(b) The only member of the Sanitary Staff now on active service, as far as I am aware, is Inspector Millington, who was well when we last heard, which was about Christmas time. I know nothing as to decorations."

The Leave Question.

A minute was made by the President relative to leave of absence of Sanitary Inspectors Watson, Hudson and Allen, and on this Mr. Bowley thought that at the present time leave should only be granted on the ground of ill-health or for war services.

The President replied that the officers in question were 51, 48, and 46 years of age respectively, and their health during the past twelve months had been such as to make it extremely doubtful whether they would remain effective officers throughout another summer. Other officers, who were due for leave, but to whom the above did not apply, were foregoing their leave.

The Death Rate.

The mortality returns showed that the death rate in the Colony for the week ending January 14, was 35.2, per thousand per annum, and for the week ending January 21, 30.9, as against 16.8 for the corresponding week last year.

No Infected Rats.

In the rat return it was stated that for the week ending January 20, 2,078 rats were caught in Hongkong and Kowloon, whilst in the following week 1,670 were caught. None was found to be infected.

Property Sale.

At his sale room this afternoon, Mr. G. P. Lamont held a sale of property, namely, Marine Lot No. 25, including Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East, and seven shops in Queen's Road East. The area is about 27,500 square feet, and the annual Crown rent \$484.84. The Lot was knocked down to Mr. An Pong for the sum of \$102,000.

A Groundless Story.

With reference to the reported exchange of prisoners of war between Japan and Germany, the Japanese Foreign Office Officials state that no such proposal has yet been submitted to Japan by Germany. There are instances of sick or disabled prisoners being exchanged between the countries interested, but there is no precedent of the exchange of able-bodied prisoners. The whole story must therefore be regarded as groundless.

Arrangement would not effect any appreciable change in exchange rates, or be of any great advantage so long as the current of trade continued in one direction. In normal times, however, when the current shifts with the seasons, it was thought that the arrangement would be found of great advantage in stabilizing exchange rates and preventing the movement of gold.

DISINFECTION.

An Educational Demonstration.

With the object of assisting in the work of tracing cases of infectious diseases which occur in the Colony, and which the Chinese are loth to report because of the process of disinfection which their goods and chattels must undergo, a demonstration was held at the Disinfecting Station yesterday afternoon, the principal people invited being the members of the native Press and the Kai-fong of the Colony. In the small-pox outbreak, which the Colony is just recovering from, the most serious problem for the authorities was not the treating of known cases, but the finding out of the appearance of the disease among those Chinese who have objections to the manner in which the work of disinfection is carried out. There have been two main objections raised by the Chinese, the first being to having their houses turned out and the walls and floors sprayed, because they think the spray is injurious to the furniture, and the second being that the steam disinfectant through which clothes are put perishes the materials. To the European mind it seems foolish that risks of life should be taken in order to save articles of clothing and furniture, but among the natives there is an absolute dread of losing some valued personal belonging, and so it is that they fail to notify cases of disease, a proceeding which seriously hampers the work of the Sanitary authorities. Yesterday's demonstration was held in the belief that if the Press and heads of districts could be convinced that there was nothing injurious in the process, that knowledge would filter through to the people and prove extremely valuable.

There was quite a good attendance at the Station, among those present being Mr. D. W. Trautman, Dr. W. J. Woodman, Mr. Ng Hon-wai, Mr. S. W. To, and Chief Inspector Lyons.

The coolie quarters were first sprayed, it being shown how the clothes for the steam disinfectant are collected up and taken away, a form indicating how many articles are removed being handed the householder. Following this, a quantity of clothes was put through the steam disinfectant, and one enthusiastic Chinese had brought with him several small pieces of delicately tinted cloth, asking for these to be put through also. At the end of the process it was found that only one piece had been effected, a slight reduction in tint being noticeable. All seemed thoroughly convinced of the care exercised for the safety of the clothes, the only point debated at length being the effect the steam process has on furs. Most inclined to the view that it was injurious, but it was pointed out that the class of people who had most clothes disinfected did not possess such luxuries as furs.

At the conclusion of the demonstration, refreshments were partaken of.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, the sheriff of a firm of sail makers, of 59, Des Voeux Road Central, was charged with embezzling three sums of \$93.08, \$168 and \$146.64, the monies of his firm.

Mr. E. Davidson prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Davidson said defendant was charged with embezzling \$1,001, but as that was made up of different sums, which had been outstanding for a considerable time, they were proceeding on three particular cases only. The defendants were sail makers and supplied the Indo China Steam Navigation Company with all canvas articles. It was the duty of defendant to send in bills and collect monies. Mr. Davidson then went on to detail the amounts that defendant collected and compared them with the sums he paid in, which showed the discrepancies. He said defendant suddenly left the Colony but subsequently returned and was arrested.

The case is proceeding.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

The report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, at noon on Saturday, February 17, states:—

The Directors beg to submit their report for the half-year ended December 31, 1916.

Accounts.—The profit on Working Account amounted to \$69,310.07 as compared with \$56,423.44 for the corresponding period of 1915, being an increase of \$12,886.63. The profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$54,777.05 brought forward from June 30, 1916, shows a credit balance of \$123,493.32 which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$3.00 per share on 20,000 shares, \$60,000.00; to transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account, \$20,000.00; to write off Steam Launch, \$1,000.00; to carry forward to New Account, \$42,493.32.

Directorate.—Mr. Ellis Kadoorie retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts for the half-year under review have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

J. SCOTT HARBSTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1917.

Profit and Loss Account.

Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	\$ 1,974.59
Ordnance Rent ...	513.34
Rates ...	6,736.16
Fire Insurance ...	5,007.25
Interest ...	18,652.97
Exchange ...	234.99
Directors' Fees ...	3,498.98
Auditors' Fees ...	400.00
Share Investment Depreciation ...	130.00
Repairs and Renewals Fund as per Statement ...	3,473.68

Balance as per last Report \$54,777.05

Profit for the Half Year to date \$63,716.27

123,493.32

\$2501,608.36

ASSETS.

Value of Properties as per last Account \$2,210,062.48

(The Company's Properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer & Turner on the 23rd August, 1913 at \$2,314,215.00)

Furniture and Fixtures &c. as per last Account ... 100,005.30

Since added ... 2,500.77

\$102,506.07

Less Sales ... 1,870.28

100,635.79

Installation of Electric Light, Machinery, Plant, &c. as per last Account ... 3,467.37

Hotel's Steam Launch as per last Account ... 17,900.00

Written off as per last Report ... 2,900.00

15,000.00

Shares in Public Companies (Market Value at 31st December, 1916) ... 3,200.00

Stock of Linen, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Provisions &c. value at ... 88,872.28

Linen, Glassware, Crockery &c. (in use) ... 9,823.91

Licence attached to 1917 account ... 593.34

Sundry Debtors ... 62,051.48

Cash in Hand ... 899.73

\$2,501,608.36

J. SCOTT HARBSTON, Chairman.

FRANCIS MAITLAND, Director.

J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

Reserve Fund as per last Account ... 649,500.00

Sundry Creditors ... 648,975.78

Unclaimed Dividends ... 39,935.44

5,250.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Current Account) ... 34,448.88

NEW YEAR DAY FATALITY.

Chinese Killed by Tram Car.

At the Magistracy this morning an enquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese who was knocked down by a tramcar and killed on Chinese New Year's morning at West Point.

Mr. J. R. Wood (coroner) said the enquiry was into the death of a Chinese who was knocked down by a tramcar on the morning of January 25. What they had to find was whether the driver was to blame or not.

D. McFarlane said he saw the deceased at the Public Mortuary. The injuries were very severe. Deceased had a broken arm, a broken back, broken liver, broken heart, broken lungs, and nearly all his ribs were smashed. There was a large bruise all over the front of the chest.

A European constable said he found the deceased right underneath the motor box.

In answer to a question from the Coroner, Mr. Courne, traffic superintendent of the Tramway Co., said the deceased had passed right over the life guard underneath the car.

The constable, continuing, said he picked him out after the car was lifted up.

Mr. Wood, addressing Mr. Courne, said the guard in this instance at least had not proved effectual, and he would suggest to the Tramway Company that some provision should be made so that it would be impossible for a person who was knocked down to pass over the life-guard to the back of the car.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, adding a rider to the effect that neither the motor man nor the Company were in any way to blame for what had occurred.

Balance as per last Report \$54,777.05

Profit for the Half Year to date \$63,716.27

123,493.32

\$2501,608.36

ASSETS.

Value of Properties as per last Account \$2,210,062.48

(The Company's Properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer & Turner on the 23rd August, 1913 at \$2,314,215.00)

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Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Current Account) ... 34,448.88

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

AMERICANS IN HONGKONG.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—You have not always been too lenient in your comments on the American Government and its people, but your leaderette of yesterday, I think, accurately interprets the feeling of the American community of Hongkong as a whole.

Speaking from my personal knowledge, within a few days of the outbreak of the present war, the British and American residents of Paris formed a miniature "Foreign Legion" and offered their services to, and were accepted by, the French Government. This small corps did very good work indeed; the American members were subsequently merged into different units of the French service and the British were afterwards drafted in the Regular Forces of the Crown.

It is safe to assume that the rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Germany will be followed by a declaration of war if an overt act is committed by the enemy—which is practically sure to happen. If so, personally I think the adult male American residents of this Colony, provided they receive official encouragement, would welcome being (a) drafted into the Defence Forces of this Colony, or alternately, (b) form an independent unit on the lines of the French precedent.

The American women here would be glad to join their British sisters in the usual war work and charities.

The number of permanent American residents in Hongkong is small and would therefore perhaps not be of great material value, but would do their best to cement a natural but much belated alliance.

The movement could be extended to Straits Settlements, India and Australia.

What do you think of the suggestion?

Yours truly,

ANGLO-AMERICAN.
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917.

Practical Patriotism.

One of the first acts of the new Lord Chancellor has been to waive his right to his customary pension on retirement. This is fixed at £5,000 a year, which is on a far more generous scale than most pensions, and, moreover, the Lord Chancellor would be entitled to it even if he went out of office on the day following his appointment. His salary is £10,000 per annum, but £4,000 of this comes to him as Speaker of the House of Lords. Mr. Harold Cox, who is agitating for the divorce of the office from politics, says that the country is now liable for pensions to ex-Lord Chancellors to the tune of £30,000 a year. Actually there are now four—Lord Buckmaster, Haldane, Loreburn, and Halsbury—and these account for £20,000, the remaining £10,000 being apparently expended on pensions for retired Irish Lord Chancellors.

The Chamber of Shipping.

London, Dec. 21.—Inquiries at the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom offices, 5 Whitlington Avenue, E.C., show that this important organization, representing British owners, is soon going to move into large new offices and take up a larger field of operations. The nationalization of shipping, announced yesterday by Lloyd George, makes this step all the more important, and it is anticipated that the Chamber will work with the Government in the carrying out of important schemes. It is satisfactory to note that a prominent shipping man, Mr. H. M. Oglethorpe, of Messrs. Bollerell and Hoche, has been appointed as general manager, the secretary, the Hon. Noel Farrer, whose valuable services to the shipping world in that position are so well known. The Chamber's new offices will be at 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C., the former Shipping Exchange buildings.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Steel and the War.
The steel market seems at last to be feeling the effects of the latest diplomatic manoeuvres in Europe, says the *New York Evening Post* of December 26. The *Daily Iron Trade* says a combination of disturbing influences will close many more mills and furnaces within a few days. The *Iron Trade Review* says the talk of peace has caused decided decrease in buying of pig iron "but there is no evidence of weakness, and everybody is welcoming the breathing spell." That would be all right if one could be certain that it was only a breathing spell. It is good for the steel industry to keep running, but what if it should be brought to the point where it doesn't exercise enough to keep its breathing good? The inconvenience of war is that it causes first depression then unnatural excitement, and then depression again. First there is alarming gold exports, then a "breathing spell," then alarming gold imports, with perhaps an aftermath of alarming gold exports again.

Raw Cotton Trade of Japan and India.

The Council Bill question which has been creating difficulty in the raw cotton trade of Japan and India has been settled, says the *Japan Advertiser*, of the 10th instant. As the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has not made public the means of solution it is impossible to make a concrete explanation, but it is reported that every obstacle has been cleared, which is welcome news to the nation. From another source it is reported that as a result of British negotiations a solution was found in the transfer of silver bullion from the United States. Steps were also taken by the Yokohama Specie Bank to ease matters. Mr. Yamakawa, vice-president of the Specie Bank, is quoted as follows: "As an immediate remedy, the Yokohama Specie Bank shipped 200 pieces of silver bullion from Shanghai and a certain amount of specie. On Monday a certain amount of silver bullion held by the bank in London was sold to the Bank of England with the understanding that the payment would be made in India. Therefore, the bank has a deposit in Bombay to settle drafts up to about £2,000,000. Hereafter, in order to make possible new contracts, the bank will forward silver bullion and specie to its branch in Bombay. With the steps arranged by the authorities I am sure matters will be settled satisfactorily."

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London Dec. 27.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 5 per cent, and discount for 4 months Bank bills 5 9/16 per cent. The Silver market has been very quiet, and bars are now quoted at 36 1/2 1/2 per oz. In the Rubber Share market the volume of business has fallen off considerably, but the tone has remained firm. Mr. O. E. Anton (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.) has taken the place of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale of the same firm in the court of directors at Hongkong of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Produce Markets have been interfered with by the Christmas holidays, and many of the usual public auctions have been suspended. Coffee has maintained a steady tone, with small sales passing at recent prices. In Sugar business has been restricted, owing to the small supplies available. Peppers have been quiet, but prices are fairly steady. Rice is quiet, but prices show little alteration. Manila Hemp has ruled firm, with moderate transactions at dearer prices. Plantation Rubber has been quiet, and prices have receded somewhat; both Standard No. 1 Crepe and Smoked Sheet being now quoted 2s. 11d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 2 1/2d. per lb.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FROM THE PULPIT.

God's Providence is Death.

Notice of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.
"The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come. They shall enter into peace."—Isa. 57/1.

We see here that a generation which will not have God in its knowledge in relation to life will also disregard His providential oversight of death. The prophet here is writing of evil times which would become yet more evil. The nation was morally decadent; its leaders were worthless characters, yet they were spared while good men were taken away. Worst sign of all, the good men were not missed. No one considered the portent given by their loss, though it might have been perceived that God in His goodness was causing them to "enter into peace," removed from the heavy chestnut of the approaching time, in which men would "desire death," and death would "flee from them."

I do not purpose to enlarge on the sombreness of the picture, though there are parts of the world as it is to-day which offer but too close a parallel. There are comforting and cheering thoughts which arise from the neglected truth underlying the text, viz. God's good providence seen not only in course of life but also in the ending of it, which we call death.

The trend of popular thinking has been but little in this direction for some considerable time. Less has been heard than used to be about death and preparations for it. In particular, we have reacted against the view that the "other world" is the place for good men, and have emphasized the need for their presence in this world. "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world," said our Lord when He Himself was about to leave it, and the words have been an easy text to preach from in the 20th century. I am not complaining of the tendency in question. On the whole, it has been healthy. But does it ever occur to us to enquire why those sacred words just quoted should have fallen from the Masters' lips at all, so unlike anything on most people's lips to-day, or at any rate yesterday? Must He not have been setting aside an impulse to pray that those few followers whom He loved and whose welfare He desired might be taken away from the evil to come in a world which could only ill-use and misjudge them?

Is the preacher, then, offering the suggestion that death is to be preferred to life, or that life is not worth living? Assuredly, no. That is the suggestion of pessimism, and pessimism is essentially atheism, and none the less no thought coloured with pessimism. To say that life is not worth living is only a way of saying that God's will is not worth doing. Whilst we have God we will cherish the life He gives, and ask His help to make much of it. But making much of life while God gives it is a very different thing from holding on to it desperately, and refusing to let the fact that one is mortal ever come before one's mind. That, again, is but an atheism of another kind.

Richard Baxter used to say he aimed to preach as a dying man to dying men. Nowadays it is said we ought to preach as living men to living men, which is quite true, though the truth is no real antithesis to Baxter's motto, and some of us will feel less diffidence about putting him right when we can claim to have more of his fervent zeal for God and deep love for souls. Here is Baxter's own view on the matter:—

Lord, it belongs not to me years
Whether I die or live;
To love and serve Thee in my
share,
And this Thy grace must
give.

When we realize, with St. Paul, that "living or dying we are the Lord's," death is shown of its terrors. I like to remember, if ever I speak on the subject of

death, which is not very often, that I am speaking of one of the great affairs of life, one also which has been illuminated by Christian light, that its occurrence does not overwhelm us with hopeless dismay, however severely our afflictions may be wrung.

Let me quote a sentence or two about death from a deeply interesting biography. "I have for the last two years," says the writer, "made myself so well acquainted with this true, best friend of mankind, that his image no longer terrifies, but calms and consoles me. . . . I never lie down, to rest without thinking that, young as I am, before the dawn of another day I may be no more, and yet nobody who knows me would call me morose or discontented. For this blessing I thank my Creator every day, and wish with all my heart I could share it with all my fellow-men." That is not from one of the "saints," but from a man like the rest of us, except in his sublime endowment of musical genius, not yet surpassed in the history of the art. It is from a letter to his father by W. A. Mozart, who died at thirty-five, and was thrown into a pauper's grave which cannot be identified to this day, taken out of a world which he enriched with an almost incredible wealth of beauty, but which will pay its thousands for ragtime lilt and stave the man who brings down to it the music of the spheres.

But those words about death contain no conscious presage of tragedy. They come from a singularly bright and sunny personality, whose letters sparkle with fun and high spirits. Why should it be otherwise? Part of a rational creature's preparation for death is surely to learn to see in it something for which to be thankful. Life when He sees fit to send it. Something needs correction if the thought or mention of the end of life only makes us "uncomfortable," but that is what happens unless we come to understand that the Father whose providence is over the course of our lives is not absent from the end of them, that "not one sparrow falleth to the ground" without Him.

Our text from Isaiah sets this fact in strong relief in certain special circumstances, in which good men were mercifully taken away from a society which had become too corrupt for their presence to preserve it. The circumstances of the present are not wholly parallel, yet the prophets' words have come often into one's mind in the course of a world-wide war, which is taking so terrible a toll of young life. It is said on all hands that the war was needed to purge our world from many evils and to avert the incidence of other evils which were threatening. Such a view is taken by many who would possibly resent it from the pulpit but who freely express it themselves.

Well, if it be true that the war was needed to brace and purify the life of the nations and prevent their sinking further into a decadent state, it follows that those whose lives are given in the cause are not losers but gainers. It is better for them to have given their lives for the saving of the world than to have gone on living in a world whose increasing errors and evils would have involved their own natures in the common deterioration. That the high call of duty has been the moral rescue of thousands is beyond doubt.

Once again, as always, one is conscious how cheap a thing it might be for us to philosophize at this safe distance as to the general good results which may come from a sacrifice we do not personally make. But it is in no spirit of philosophic detachment that I suggest this consoling thought, or that you will give it consideration. It is better for our sons to have given their lives nobly than to go on living another 10 or 20 years upon a mean level, and when we ask why God does not stop the war, that is a thing to be borne in mind. If it be true that life is not to be measured by years but by deeds, and will more by size, we need not stand appalled as in the presence of hopeless mystery, as though the expenditure of life were mere waste which a wise and loving God would have found means to avert. Were God less wise and less loving, the world "entered into peace?"

FALKLANDS FIGHT ECHO.

H.M.S. Canopus Claims a Share of Prize Bounty.

How a British warship helped to destroy the German squadron under von Spee in the Battle of the Falklands Islands was told in the Prize Court when Rear Admiral Grant gave evidence in support of the claim of H.M.S. Canopus to a share in the prize bounty.

It was explained by Rear Admiral Grant, who at the time was in command of the Canopus, that before the Battle of the Falklands the officers and men of the Canopus prepared the defence of Port Stanley, under the most adverse conditions of weather, gales of wind and snow. By reason of this defence Admiral Sturdee's squadron was able to coal and re-victual.

Before the battle, said Admiral Grant, the German ships Gneisenau and Nürnberg attempted to make a reconnaissance, but were prevented from doing so by the fire of the Canopus. They were thus unable to discover the strength of Admiral Sturdee's squadron, which included the invincible and the Indefatigable. Had it not been for the part played by the Canopus the German ships would have realized their danger in time and escaped. Judgment was reserved.

Dairen Bank.

The eighth regular general meeting of the Dairen Bank was held at the Dairen Businessmen's Club recently. Forty-one shareholders, representative of 16,876 shares, attended. Mr. S. Sato took the chair. Mr. Sasaki, the Manager, gave the business reports. The other reports were submitted and passed. The most interesting question of electing the officers was taken up. A member moved for entrusting the work of election to a Committee, but found no second. As the result of a ballot, the following gentlemen were elected:—Directorate, Messrs. S. Sato, S. Sasaki, S. O. Tanaka, M. Kawabe, Y. Tsuchihashi, Dr. K. Tanji, and S. Kojima. Auditors Messrs. T. Nakamura, K. Takahashi, and M. Iizaka. The Directors then elected the President, and Mr. Kawabe proved their choice.

might have been allowed to go on as it seemed to be going, till the time arrived when those who were gone from it would have been missed, and the rest, to whom remained the burden of an ignominious, intolerable existence, would have longed for an escape.

The war apart, the same truths are widely illustrated in life at large. We often wonder at the incidence of death, and speak of it as "premature." But the Lord of the vineyard is the only Judge of the maturity of the fruit. The "taken away" of my text is really "gathered in," and when He gathers it is not too soon, and it is into His heavenly storehouse. For us it is hard, but for those thus gathered it is well. We have a saying about some that they are too good for this world, and though in a sense no one can be that, our instinct is not incorrect. Now and again there will appear among us some sweet, bright spirit, of such a quality that we cannot but feel it is only lent us for a time, and indeed in the robe of our mortality; but not of the fibre which is suited to the toil and endurance of our mortal state. We will thank the Heavenly Master for the loan, while we possess it, and when it pleases Him to gather it back whence it came we will try to make the surrender as knowing that it is required only by His loving kindness, and the sojourn with us, though brief, has not been in vain. For who can measure the service rendered here in drawing forth our love and linking it to the highest, by, say, the youth or maiden of years, or even the precious infant life of only weeks or days? Yes, who can over-state that service, when we think how those tender hands reach out and those loved voices keep calling to us men and women here, working us toward the realm of light where they dwell with the Father, having "entered into peace?"

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

R.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks n. \$730

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$375

North China n. \$150

Unions n. \$900

Yantzes n. ex 73 \$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$155

H.K. Fires sa. \$367 1/2

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$116

Langkats sa. \$205 1/2

Indos (Del.) ss. \$129

Indos (Pref.) n. \$111

Shells n. 106 1/2

Ferries b. \$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$126

Malabons b. \$39

MINING.

Kailans n. 36 1/2

Langkats n. \$20

Raub n. \$2.40

Tronohs n. 31 1/2

Urals n. 37 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. Wharves s. \$86

Kowloon Docks ss. \$126

Shai Docks s. \$1.87

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$93

H.K. Hotels s. \$112

Land Invest. n. \$91 1/2

H'phreys Est. b. \$7

K'loon Lands s. \$35

Shai Lands n. \$36

West Points s. \$73

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$145

Kung Yiks n. \$124

Shai Cottons n. \$118

Yantzes n. \$1.61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$8.00

China Light & P. b. \$4.60

Providents s. \$8.90

Dairy Farms n. \$25 1/2

Green Islands n. \$11.55

H.K. Electric b. \$43

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$150

Ropes n. \$34 1/2

Steel Foundries n. \$730

Trams, Low Level n. \$10

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$81

U. Waterboats b. x. d. \$153 1/2

Watsons b. \$62

Wm. Powells s. \$5

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/4 1/2

30 d/s 2/4 5/16

60 d/s 2/4 1/2

4 m/s 2/4 9/16

T/T Shanghai 10 1/4

T/T Singapore 10 1/4

T/T Japan 10 1/4

T/T India 17 1/4 Nom.

T/T San Francisco 17 1/4 Nom.

Ct & New York 56 1/2

T/T Java 135 1/2

T/T Manila 327 1/2

T/T France 327 1/2

Demand, Paris 327 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/P 2/5 1/16

4 m/s. D/C 2/5 3/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/5 5/16

30 d/s. Sydney & 2/5 5/16

McBourne 57 1/4

30 d/s. San Francisco 57 1/4

Isco & New York 57 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. Francos 3.39

6 m/s. Francos 3.44

Demand, Germany 56 1/2

T/T Bombay 17 1/4 Nom.

T/T Calcutta 17 1/4 Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 17 1/4 Nom.

Demand, Manila 112

Demand, Singapore 100 1/4

On Haiphong 2 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 2 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 65 1/4

Bovenheim 8 1/4 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 48.80

Bar Silver, per oz. 37 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts piece 3 1/2 %

Chinese 10 " 3 1/2 %

Hongkong 50 cts piece 1 1/2 %

Hongkong 10 " 1 1/2 %

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

1:00 A.M. to 1:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

1:30 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

2:00 A.M. to 2:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

2:30 A.M. to 3:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

3:00 A.M. to 3:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

3:30 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

4:00 A.M. to 4:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

4:30 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

5:00 A.M. to 5:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

5:30 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

6:00 A.M. to 6:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

6:30 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

7:00 A.M. to 7:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

7:30 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

8:00 A.M. to 8:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

8:30 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

9:00 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

9:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

10:00 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

10:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

11:30 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

12:00 A.M. to 12:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

12:30 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

1:00 A.M. to 1:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

1:30 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

2:00 A.M. to 2:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

2:30 A.M. to 3:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

3:00 A.M. to 3:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

3:30 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

4:00 A.M. to 4:30 A.M. Every 15 minutes

4:30 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. Every 15 minutes

